

its mechanical or electrical properties change in relation to changes in blood pressure. These changes are transmitted to accessory equipment for processing.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.2880 Ultrasonic transducer.

(a) *Identification.* An ultrasonic transducer is a device applied to the skin to transmit and receive ultrasonic energy that is used in conjunction with an echocardiograph to provide imaging of cardiovascular structures. This device includes phased arrays and two-dimensional scanning transducers.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.2890 Vessel occlusion transducer.

(a) *Identification.* A vessel occlusion transducer is a device used to provide an electrical signal corresponding to sounds produced in a partially occluded vessel. This device includes motion, sound, and ultrasonic transducers.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.2900 Patient transducer and electrode cable (including connector).

(a) *Identification.* A patient transducer and electrode cable (including connector) is an electrical conductor used to transmit signals from, or power or excitation signals to, patient-connected electrodes or transducers.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.2910 Radiofrequency physiological signal transmitter and receiver.

(a) *Identification.* A radiofrequency physiological signal transmitter and receiver is a device used to condition a physiological signal so that it can be transmitted via radiofrequency from one location to another, e.g., a central monitoring station. The received signal is reconditioned by the device into its original format so that it can be displayed.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.2920 Telephone electrocardiograph transmitter and receiver.

(a) *Identification.* A telephone electrocardiograph transmitter and receiver is a device used to condition an electrocardiograph signal so that it can be transmitted via a telephone line to another location. This device also includes a receiver that reconditions the received signal into its original format so that it can be displayed. The device includes devices used to transmit and receive pacemaker signals.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

Subpart D—Cardiovascular Prosthetic Devices

§ 870.3250 Vascular clip.

(a) *Identification.* A vascular clip is an implanted extravascular device designed to occlude, by compression, blood flow in small blood vessels other than intracranial vessels.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.3260 Vena cava clip.

(a) *Identification.* A vena cava clip is an implanted extravascular device designed to occlude partially the vena cava for the purpose of inhibiting the flow of thromboemboli through that vessel.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.3300 Arterial embolization device.

(a) *Identification.* An arterial embolization device is an intravascular implanted device used to control internal hemorrhage or to halt blood flow in arteries supplying blood to certain types of abdominal tumors (e.g., nephroma, hepatoma) and arteriovenous malformations. This device is not used in intracranial arteries.

(b) *Classification.* Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required.* No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See § 870.3.

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